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proper sanitary arrangements are made. The fear that people entertain that if they go to festivals or gather in congregations, they would be infected with cholera has become a thing of the past. People now-a-days can freely congregate in any place they like, or go to any pilgrim centres they like without any fear of being infected with cholera. But if, in spite of all these precautions, cholera occurs occasionally anywhere, it is due partly to the ignorance of the people and partly to the lack of water-supply. If the areas to which the hon. Gentleman refers were compact areas, it can be controlled and managed much more easily, but in a place like Madura, it does take a little more time to control it. All the same, the Government are quite aware of their responsibilities in this matter and they are doing all they can, with the resources at their command, to eradicate this disease as early as possible."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Do the Government think that infection is brought from other Provinces?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"It is brought only in the wake of pilgrims who crowd together in a particular place."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"May I know, Sir, why measures could not be taken for the compulsory inoculation of all people who come to our borders from other Provinces, just like the neighbouring countries which adopt quarantine measures in respect of small-pox?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Our borders are so large and so wide that it will be impossible to undertake any such task, Sir. And there are a number of main roads in our Province through which people can come and the inoculation of each and everyone of these people coming to this Province, to prevent cholera, will not be an easy task. But I may inform the hon. Gentleman that the inoculation of people to visit pilgrim centres is in vogue in this Province to-day and that is why the incidence of cholera has gone down a great deal."

IV.—MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that in accordance with rule 94 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I have received messages from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Assembly :—

(1) On 26th November 1947. The Madras Probation of Offenders (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1947).

The Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1947).

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	'The Madras Prohibition (Temporary Amendment) Bill 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1947).
	The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill 1947 (L.A. Bill, No. 17 of 1947).
	The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1947).
(2) On 28th November 1947.	The Madras Hindu Women's Rights to Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1947).
(3) On 29th November 1947.	The Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1947).
(4) On 1st December 1947	The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1947).
(5) On 2nd December 1947.	The Madras Marumakkattayam (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1947).
	The Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1947).

and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council."

V.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1947–48.

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Demands for Grants for further expenditure and detailed supplementary estimates thereof for the year 1947–48. As I promised some time ago in this House, I am presenting this supplementary demand for the second time in the year and I propose to bring another one at the end of March 1948, for all items of expenditure which will come under 'New services.' Most of the items in the present estimate are administrative items of expenditure and the more important of them are items (5), (8) and (12).

" Item (5) deals with Police. This supplementary expenditure is due to the new measures which the Government are taking in these days of panic and confusion and due to various other disturbing factors that are prevailing at present both in this Province and in